

# Thirty Years' Sentence for Rose Pastor Stokes

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The

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WEATHER—Fair and Warmer To-Morrow.

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## U. S. TROOPS REACH BATTLE AREA; GERMANS HALTED AT MARNE

### MRS. STOKES GETS 30 YEARS ON THREE COUNTS, BUT MAY GO TO PRISON FOR ONLY TEN

Sentences, Under Espionage  
Act Conviction, Will Run  
Concurrently.

NO FINE IS IMPOSED.

Imprisonment of New York  
Socialist Will Be in Mis-  
souri Penitentiary.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 1.—Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes of New York today was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Missouri State Penitentiary on each of three counts in an indictment charging her with violation of the Espionage Act.

Federal Judge Arba N. Van Valkenburgh announced that the sentences on the three counts would run concurrently and that the defendant would be subjected to no fine.

Judge Van Valkenburgh overruled a motion for a new trial filed by Senator Stedman, attorney for Mrs. Stokes, based on the contention that the court had failed to distinguish between motive and intent. The court also overruled a motion for arrest of judgment.

Immediately before sentence was announced Attorney Stedman stated that Mrs. Stokes wished to read a statement. This she was permitted to do. The statement in part follows:

"The communication which I sent to the Kansas City Star announced that I was not supporting the war aims of the Government. I assumed among the numerous aims which had been presented by different groups of people that it was my privilege to approve or criticize any of the war aims brought forward.

"I have at all times recognized the cause of our entrance into the war and I have at no time opposed the war. And although my home was searched in my absence and although witnesses from various meetings I addressed have testified for the Government, no evidence has been produced to prove that I have at any time opposed the war.

"Early this year, newspapers were filled with reports of the exceptionally large profits secured by what is generally known as 'war profiteers,' and, rightly or wrongly, I honestly feared their dominating influence over the Administration, and I am not free from that apprehension at the present time.

Mrs. Stokes said that in her communication to the Star she had referred to the Government, meaning the Administration, and continued:

"If I have offended in expressing a criticism which intimates that the Government is leaning to one class or another, it is because I have taken the provision of the Constitution concerning liberty of expression too literally—a language plain and simple and made a part of the Constitution by an amendment thereto by those who recognized its importance during periods not alone of peace, but also of stress.

"I am not conscious of committing any crime, your honor, unless an accident desire to serve the ends of social justice."

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### NEW YORK SOCIALIST SENTENCED TO PRISON UNDER ESPIONAGE ACT



Mrs. ROSE PASTOR  
STOKES

### MOTIVES MISUNDERSTOOD BY THE MISSOURI JURY, DECLARES MR. STOKES

Wife Is Not and Never Was Op-  
posed to American Participa-  
tion in War, He Says.

Declaring that 90 per cent. of the trouble has resulted from misunderstanding, and that not to exceed 10 per cent. of it was due to a hasty impulse which Mrs. Stokes immediately regretted, J. G. Phelps Stokes, the husband, commented upon the three ten-year prison sentences which the Kansas City court imposed upon her.

Immediately upon learning of the sentence Mr. Stokes, from his office, No. 100 William Street, gave this statement to The Evening World reporter:

"I feel justified in saying that I know Mrs. Stokes better than any other man or group of men can know, and that her motives were grossly misunderstood at her trial. Mrs. Stokes is not and never has been opposed to active participation in the war by the American Government. On the contrary, she has constantly held that the war must be pushed by the Allied forces until the autocratic powers of Central Europe are overcome and until the foundations of democracy are effectually secured.

"I am personally entirely certain that the jury understood, as I understand, her motives; they would not have convicted her of the offense charged.

"If the Judge had known her as intimately as I do and understood her purposes as I do he would not have felt that justice required such a sentence as he imposed. I am sure that 90 per cent. of the trouble has resulted from misunderstanding and not to exceed 10 per cent. of it was due to a hasty impulse, which Mrs. Stokes immediately regretted after it occurred."

Mrs. Stokes left the city Wednesday evening to be in Kansas when sentence was passed.

### COMMUTERS RIDE AT OLD RATE WHILE THE TICKETS LAST

Pullman to Raise Over Night  
Charge for Berths From  
\$1.50 to \$2.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—In line with the increase in passenger fares to three cents a mile, the Pullman Company shortly will raise the minimum over night rate for sleeping berths from \$1.50 to \$2. Other Pullman rates will not be changed materially.

Passenger fares for travelers in Pullmans will be raised higher than ordinary fares under Director General McAdoo's recent order.

"Commuters' tickets, it was announced to-day, will be honored until used up, although railroad fares are raised beginning June 10.

The Railroad Administration is considering establishing universal mileage books good for all parts of the country at 3 cents a mile, the standard rate. All outstanding mileage books must be turned in for redemption before June 10.

Rates of interurban electric lines soon will be revised to a basis of nearly 3 cents a mile.

Further reduction of passenger train schedules between Omaha and Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis, St. Paul and Minneapolis and cities at the head of the lakes is contemplated by the railroad administration. The reduction, in line with other curtailments in the West, would save 1,000,000 train miles a year.

### NO NEW SUBWAY STRIKE; MEN GET HIGHER WAGES

Contractors Yield to Demands of  
Workers and All Danger of a  
Tie-Up Is Averted.

Representatives of both contractors and workmen on unfinished subway jobs gave assurance this morning that there will be no strike Monday. Late last night it was learned, the contractors signed a written guarantee that they would pay the increases in wages demanded by the men. This followed the conference in Controller Craig's office. Clarence A. Crane, Secretary of the General Contractors' Association, said:

"There is now a complete understanding between the contractors and the workmen and nothing can occur between now and Monday to cause a hitch. The men will be paid the wages they have asked for."

Stathew A. McConville of No. 421 East 128th Street represents the subway workers. His secretary said: "Every difference that existed between the contractors and the workmen has been amicably adjusted and the men will be on the job Monday."

### MISS STINSON FLIES AGAIN

Expects To Reach New York City  
Before Sundown.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 1.—At 12:30 this afternoon Catherine Stinson, who halted here one week ago on her non-stop mail carrying flight from Chicago to New York, rose from the field in this city and flew to a new site near Hooper, where she has more space to rise carrying the required fifty gallons of gasoline.

When this is placed and the machine turned up later this afternoon, she expects to ascend and continue her flight to Mineola, arriving there before sundown.

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### DESTROYERS PICKED UP THOSE ON BOARD TROOPSHIP LINCOLN

Wireless Reports to London  
Indicate the Casualties  
Were Slight.

LONDON, June 1.—News of the torpedoing of the American troop transport President Lincoln by a German submarine while in the naval war zone yesterday reached London today. The ship was struck while returning home and sank in thirty minutes.

Destroyers reached the scene in time to pick up the survivors. The vessel carried only her crew and a few convalescent soldiers returning to the United States.

The survivors are now proceeding to port.

The latest wireless advices, received this afternoon, say that the casualties were slight.

Navy Awaiting Details of the Sinking.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Navy Department expects complete details to-day from Vice Admiral Sims of the sinking of the United States transport President Lincoln by a German submarine. In the mean time opinion among naval officials is that the loss of life will prove small.

The brief official statement given out by the Navy Department contains all the information so far received from Admiral Sims. It said the President Lincoln was torpedoed at 10:40 o'clock yesterday morning and sank an hour later. The ship was returning from Europe.

It was suggested to-day, in view of reports of other sinkings by U boats received unofficially, that Germany may have started the submarine drive she threatened on American transports. Berlin has announced that they would concentrate on these transports to cut off communication between the United States and Europe, and it may be the attack on the President Lincoln is the first blow in a campaign along that line. In naval circles, however, the unanimous opinion is that the U boat situation is so well under control such a campaign will come to naught.

The main anxiety to-day, in the ad-

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### FOCH RECAPTURES TWO TOWNS; CHECKS DRIVES AND HOLDS RHEIMS

### AMERICAN TROOPS BLOW UP 32 DUGOUTS AND A BRIDGE; BRING BACK A MACHINE GUN

More Than Twenty of the Enemy Killed and  
Wounded by Volunteers and Technical Men.

[AMERICAN REPORT]

WASHINGTON, June 1.—American volunteers and technical detachments yesterday blew up thirty-two enemy dugouts and a bridge, killing and wounding more than twenty of the enemy, says Gen. Pershing's communique of yesterday, received to-day.

The text of Gen. Pershing's communique is as follows:

"Section B—The fact is now established that at least four distinct counter-attacks on our new positions near Cantigny were made before noon May 30.

"The enemy airplane referred to as brought down in the communique of May 31 was an Albatross biplane, shot down at 1,500 metres by Lieut. Douglas Campbell in the region of Toul. Both pilot and observer were killed.

"In the Woevre, in the early morning of May 31 a raid on the German lines was carried out by volunteers and technical detachments. The raiding party blew up thirty-two dugouts and a bridge, killed and wounded more than twenty of the enemy and brought back a captured machine gun."

### CAMPBELL MADE FIRST ACE OF AMERICAN FLYING CORPS; DOWNS FIFTH GERMAN PLANE

Rickenbacher to Be Second on  
List—Campbell's Latest Vic-  
tory More Thrilling One.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY  
IN FRANCE, May 31 (Associated  
Press).—To Lieut. Douglas Campbell of California goes the honor of being the first "ace" in the American Flying Corps. It was Lieut. Campbell who shot down the German biplane near Pont-a-Mousson to-day. It was his fifth victory to be confirmed officially.

[Lieut. Campbell downed his first German airplane on April 15 inside the American lines. For this achievement he was decorated with the French War Cross. His second enemy airplane was brought down on May 29 and his third and fourth victories were achieved in the ten days up to Friday.]

It is probable that another ace will be announced shortly and the aviator to win the honor probably will be Lieut. Edward Rickenbacher of Columbus, O., the former automobile racer. Official confirmation of the victory reported gained by Rickenbacher Thursday will bring his string of victories to the coveted five.

With a number of other pilots Lieut. Campbell was out early to-day. They were acting as patrols and as protection for an American observation plane returning with British bombing airplanes.

Some distance away Lieut. Campbell saw a German airplane at a height of 4,500 metres. He sped toward it, and when he got near the German he fired his machine gun. The German did his best to get a shot home but Campbell kept circling and firing at high speed. The battle continued for twenty minutes before the enemy observer

Attacks of Redoubled Violence on  
Whole Front Between Soissons  
and Chateau Thierry Everywhere  
Defeated—Hundreds of Germans  
Have Been Taken Prisoner.

PARIS, June 1.—The German advance is being held on the Marne. No enemy troops have been able to cross the river. Rheims is still held by the allied troops. No headway has been made by the Germans in their attacks north and northwest of that battered city.

The Associated Press correspondent says attempts of the Germans to cross the Marne have met with vigorous resistance and failed. The troops which made the effort retired from the river bank.

Comparatively small forces have attempted to force a crossing of the Marne. German artillery has reached the heights behind the river in some force and was active early yesterday, but was not effective.

American troops, says the Associated Press correspondent, are reaching useful positions in the battle area. These troops display the most ardent desire to share in the present great battle with their European comrades.

"May the battle of the Marne begin again, as it did four years ago," Gen. Petain said in a special order, issued to-day.

The most violent fighting last night was below Soissons on the western side of the new salient.

The War Office announces that the German attack was continued with redoubled violence between Soissons and Chateau Thierry. The French made counter-attacks, and drove back the masses of German troops in the region of Soissons and on the line of Chaudin-Vierzy, gaining ground everywhere and taking several hundred prisoners. The towns of Chaudin and Vierzy were recaptured.

Along the northern bank of the Marne the Germans pushed forward advance parties from the north and east borders of Chateau Thierry as far as Verneuil, a distance of thirteen miles, but were held there. On the French right there was sharp fighting on the road between Dormans and Rheims.

SURROUNDED BATTALIONS FOUGHT TWO DAYS.

During the first day of the German drive, several battalions of French troops, surrounded in the forest of Pinon (then on the extreme Allied left), decided to fight to the finish. They immediately sent a carrier pigeon, announcing their decision, to the French Commander. He sent back an airplane, which dropped an encouraging message in the forest.

Throughout Monday and Tuesday the encircled troops held out, reporting regularly by pigeons to their commander, who replied as regularly by airplanes, until 2.30 Tuesday afternoon, when the last pigeon to arrive carried a message announcing that the three battalions remaining had no more ammunition and had been obliged to surrender.

Berlin claims the capture of 45,000 Allied troops, more than 400 field and siege guns and "thousands" of machine guns.

Though the battle line is only thirty-five miles across in an air line, it has now spread to a triangular shape that carries the fighting on along a front of eighty miles.

ARTILLERY BATTLES ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, June 1.—The German artillery was considerably more active this morning in the sectors of Villers-Bretonneux, east of Amiens, and Hebuterne, north of Albert, it is announced officially.

It is believed the Allies will make their stand along the Marne, where Gen. Joffre's strategy in 1914 checked the rush for Paris and threw the Germans back to the Aisne and later to the Somme and beyond.

Press despatches received to-day say that as a result of this determined resistance, the Germans apparently have withdrawn from the edge



LIEUT. DOUGLASS CAMPBELL